



ESTABLISHED JUNE 6, 1870.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1904

PRICE FIVE CENTS

LAST EDITION

WEATHER FOR SALT LAKE
Cloudy with rain or snow.

THE METALS
Silver, 100c; New York, 12 1/2c
Copper, 11 1/2c; New York, 12 1/2c
Gold, 100c; New York, 12 1/2c
Silver, 100c; New York, 12 1/2c

CORRESPONDENTS ARE POISONED BACK BY JAPS

Will Not Be Allowed to Accompany the Army
Under Any Circumstances.

Russian Fleet Believed to Have Left Port Arthur to Join the
Vladivostok Squadron.

Seoul, March 15.—The Japanese authorities have ordered the newspaper correspondents at Ping Yang and Agju to return. They also refuse to honor the permits formerly given for correspondents to accompany the troops to the front and are holding them at Seoul. This action is regarded as significant.

TOKIO, March 15.—It is strongly believed here that the Russian fleet abandoned Port Arthur after the fourth attack was made upon it by the Japanese fleet, and is endeavoring to reach Vladivostok. Confirmation of this movement is not obtainable from any reliable source, but recent scouting in the vicinity of Port Arthur has failed to reveal the presence of any Russian ships. It seems logical enough that the Russians should attempt a dash for Vladivostok, where it is possible to block larger ships, effect a junction with their armored cruiser squadron and secure a base for operations with possessing adequate land defenses. The hopelessness of continuing at Port Arthur is manifest, while a dash for Vladivostok might succeed, contrary to the opinion previously expressed. Vice Admiral Togo is unwilling to run the risk of the Russian fleet, and the squadron, and continues to operate the six battleships together. If the Russians should make an attempt to reach Vladivostok it is believed they will try a dash through the Korean straits rather than enter the Japan sea through the Sogami straits.

EMANATES FROM TOKIO.

Story of Russians Giving Up Port Arthur Absurd.

St. Petersburg, March 15.—From the highest official quarter the Associated Press has received information that there is absolutely no foundation for the rumors recently sent out from Tokio that the Russians are abandoning Port Arthur.

"It is the veriest nonsense," said the official informant of the Associated Press. "Nothing has occurred there to warrant such reports. The Japanese fleet has not been seen for forty-eight hours. The motive of the Tokio government in spreading this story is probably to influence public feeling in Japan for the purpose of creating enthusiasm while a war loan is being floated."

The newspapers here manifest the greatest indignation over the report, the Boers' Gazette characterizing it as outrageous and untrue. The story is being directed to the order of the day, issued by Lieutenant General Stoessel, commander at Port Arthur, in which he declared that that place never would be surrendered, as representing the Russian position. Relative to this point a military officer said to the Associated Press:

Too Absurd to Discuss.
"This mere statement carries its own refutation, unless intent to treat an ignominious retreat all along the line. If we abandon Port Arthur we leave our fleet there to be doomed. It is too absurd to discuss."

General Kuropatkin expects to reach Mukden March 26. Everything will be sidetracked in order to get him to the front on schedule, involving the Japanese.

The general may proceed on a flying visit on his duties as commander-in-chief of the Manchurian army. He bears an autograph from the Japanese emperor to Viceroy Alexieff, to whom he will report. It is understood that the viceroy then will turn over the entire direction of the war to the Japanese.

General Kuropatkin had his plan of campaign practically perfected before he left here for the far east. He returned to St. Petersburg quietly from his country home, and his presence here was not known for four days. These four days he devoted to elaborating his plan, in connection with his staff and with the aid of the information in possession of the ministry of war, as well as of the special reports from the theatre of war.

Somewhat Superstitious.
A superstitious idea prevails here that General Kuropatkin will signalize his birthday, which will occur on March 26, and which is also his patron saint's day, with some important event.

On account of the difficulty of housing the vast number of troops poured into Mukden, 14,000 have been sent forward within the next few days toward the Yalu river as reinforcements for the 7,000 troops already at Kusan and Anju, and the stream of soldiers from European Russia is now being held at Hsichin. The latest problem will disappear with the advent of warmer weather, but in the meantime the government is hurrying forward large numbers of portable collapsible wooden quarters, 1,800 of these having already been dispatched from St. Petersburg and 3,000 from Moscow.

Napoleon's Command.
Prince Louis Napoleon has gone to Caucasus, accompanied by Prince Murat. Prince Louis will relinquish his command of the cavalry division of the Caucasus and then proceed to the far east, where he will take supreme command of the cavalry under General Kuropatkin.

General Neidermeier has gone to the front to take charge of the military communications and will be responsible for the regular movement of military trains.

The dowager empress today inspected her own Red Cross detachment, which is proceeding to the front. The statement of General Zilinsky that the Russians found poisoned swords left by the fleeing Japanese has caused much commotion. Similar words were used by the Chinese during the Boxer rebellion, especially in Manchuria, and the slightest wound inflicted by them would be fatal. The use of such weapons is prohibited by the Geneva and the Hague conventions.

CZAR HEARS THE TRUTH.
Makarov Has Reported Upon the Port Arthur Fleet.

St. Petersburg, March 15 (5:30 p. m.).—A copy of the Admiral's report on the Port Arthur fleet, which has just reached here, definitely establishes the fact that

THE NORTHERN SECURITIES OBSEQUIES.

Expected, But None the Less Painful.



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CHICAGO STRIKE RIOT

A Number of Men Injured by a
Mob Summoned by
Pickets.

Chicago, March 15.—A series of riots occurred today between striking employees of the American Can company and the union teamsters who had refused to quit work in sympathy with the strikers. The first disturbance occurred on the north side of the city at one of the stables of the Can company, a number of men being injured and two pickets arrested. Two pickets were doing duty in the neighborhood when six teamsters attempted to leave the stables with teams. The pickets, by signs, summoned twenty helpers. The drivers were stoned, it is alleged, and dragged from the wagons. The assailants fled when a patrol wagon loaded with police arrived.

A second battle started later at the company's south side barn. Escorted by police, a number of wagons succeeded in getting away, but were driven to a railway freight house, followed by threatening crowds.

At Twenty-sixth street and Wentworth avenue the police charged the mob that was showering missiles on the drivers. The wagons reached their destination after the police had captured four of the rioters.

Some of the rioters, with their escort, stopped at the Erie railroad freight house, at Clark and Fifteenth streets, and were attacked. Girls in the crowd tried to throw stones at the rioters. The rioters fled when a patrol wagon loaded with police arrived.

Three of the teamsters, armed with long whips and aided by a dozen of police and detectives, drove back the rioters. The rioters fled when a patrol wagon loaded with police arrived.

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DR. WOODS' FRIENDS SQUIRMING

Vigorous Speech Against the Confirmation of the Presidential Family Physician by the Eloquent
Blackburn of Kentucky.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The conduct of General Wood while he was in Cuba serving as military governor during American occupancy, was held up to censure today in an executive session of the senate lasting two hours, by Senator Blackburn, one of the members of the committee on military affairs, who voted in the minority report against the confirmation of Wood to be major-general. The speech was a vigorous one, and was directed against the confirmation of Wood to be major-general. The speech was a vigorous one, and was directed against the confirmation of Wood to be major-general.

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MORE SARCASM IN LOWER HOUSE

Members Still Feel Sore Over
Postoffice Disclosures.

REPUBLICANS GET SHORT END

LETTER CARRIERS MAY GET
MORE SALARY.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The house today passed a bill authorizing the secretary of the interior to segregate certain coal and asphalt lands in the Choctaw and the Chickasaw nations, Indian Territory.

The house then went into committee of the whole for the consideration of a bill to amend the act of March 3, 1879, relating to the pension of the soldiers of the civil war in their old age. "But," he continued, "the question arises under what rule should the appropriation be made? It is not a question of patriotism and devotion to country the chief reward must be in dollars."

Mr. Rucker (Mo.) attacked the protective tariff system of the Republican party. The Republicans and the trusts, he declared, have a majority in the house and, he added amid Democratic applause, "the largest majority you will ever have in the white house."

Mr. Rucker spoke of the trusts and referred to them as "those hideous monsters, the handiwork of genius, inspired and directed by the devil."

Mr. Wilson (N. Y.) made a plea for increased pay for letter carriers.

Mr. Fitzgerald (N. Y.) discussed labor legislation enacted in his state. Mr. Fitzgerald dwelt on what he declared were the universal decisions reached in behalf of labor, organized and otherwise, by Judge Alton B. Parker of the court of appeals of New York.

The claim of the letter carriers for increased pay also was espoused by Mr. Cromer (Ind.). He spoke of the insufficiency of the pay of the rural mail carriers, and said they should not be denied the privilege of acting as agents for newspapers.

"At whose suggestion was it?" inquired Mr. Mann, "that this privilege has been denied?"

Mr. Cromer said it came from Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow first, and then from the postoffice committee. He had, he said, no criticism to offer against general Bristow.

"I think," he declared, "the most honest in the administration of postal affairs," and he received Republican applause when he added:

"I am not a member of the investigation he has made in the postoffice department that I believe no fraud or corruption remains to be exposed to the people."

Until the status of rural letter carriers should be fixed and their pay increased, he thought they should be allowed to solicit newspapers to the patrons of the rural routes.

Mr. Gaines (Tenn.) was in favor of the proposition if the rural mail carriers were given the right to solicit subscriptions of newspapers, and not for any one publication, and to transact for pay any other business for the patrons of the route.

Discussing the prohibition in the bill against rural carriers for once utilizing the services of newspapers, at the present time, he said, "it is not a question of any kind from any person, firm or corporation, Mr. Griggs, a member of the committee, said if carriers were permitted to do so, it would be a violation of the law so framed that the carrier would not become a dictator as to what newspapers he shall carry or the trades people of small towns."

He assailed the letter carriers' organization for the manner of making its demands on congress, and said the carriers should be made to appear before congress in accordance with the demands.

He was interrupted by Mr. Burleson (Tex.), who asked if the executive order prohibiting the carriers from lobbying before congress was a "jest."

"I always have thought so," Mr. Burleson replied, and he said further that if he were representative of the present occupant of the White House as attorney he would enter a plea of guilty and stop further investigation.

"Indictment" Report.
During his remarks Mr. Griggs referred to the report of the postoffice department as the "Bristow report," and this opened up a fresh discussion of that document which had brought forth a considerable amount of criticism from members of the house. He said that as a member of the committee he did not see how the committee could have made other provision than to make the report public.

"Was there anything in it which caused the committee to print that data under the heading 'charges concerning members of congress'?" inquired Mr. Cooper (Wis.).

Mr. Griggs said he did not endorse that and it was unfortunate, whereupon Mr. Overstreet, chairman of the committee, explained that as soon as he saw the heading he notified the government printing office to print anything that was not in the copy.

"I understand the heading was written in the postoffice department," Mr. Griggs said, in reply.

Mr. Bristow of Georgia said the house would find out who was responsible for it.

General Grover suggested that it would be wise to wait until the house knew more about the matter, but Mr. Cooper insisted that the report should not be accredited to General Bristow.

Mr. Griggs, however, maintained that it was Bristow's report. Continuing, he said it had leaked out prior to the report that the committee was in possession of information that would condemn members of congress. In the committee he had contended that if there were to be leaks it was the committee's duty to make it public, which they had done.

Honest Men Not Afraid.
"The United States," he said, "is too powerful and too great to convict any man by a suppression of facts. But, session to Sir William Mather (liberal) who retired."

EXCITING SCENES IN BRITISH PARLIAMENT

Balfour Government Defeated by a Majority of
Eleven Votes.

Irish Planned and Successfully Executed a Coup—Premier Declines to Resign.

LONDON, March 15.—Premier Balfour's government today was defeated in the house of commons by the combined Liberal and Nationalist vote. This reverse was due to the prohibition by Mr. Wyndham, secretary for Ireland, of the teaching of Gaelic in the national schools of the Irish Nationalist schools.

Mr. Balfour, although defeated by a majority on this question, does not regard the vote as one of want of confidence, and he will not resign. His determination not to resign was strengthened by the fact that shortly after the foregoing defeat he was able to secure a majority of 25.

The failure of the government to carry the house with it on a question of purely administrative policy in its Irish departments is generally admitted to greatly weaken its already waning prestige with the country, although it is not thought probable that any dissolution will immediately ensue. In the house of commons to use the words of a prominent member of the opposition, "the artillery government would not make them surrender office."

Cannot Be Jarred Loose.
The Associated Press learns that Premier Balfour regards it as one of the essential principles of his party to hold on to the reins of government.

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Several times Sir Thomas Esmond tried to read out the figures, but his voice was drowned in the uproar. Mr. Balfour, who had been just in time to vote for the government, sat smiling grimly. Finally, there was comparative quiet and Sir Thomas Esmond read:

"Ayes, 141; noes, 130."

At this the storm of cheering broke out afresh. The government was defeated by a majority of eleven votes.

A rush to the lobby followed, and the members animatedly discussed whether or not Mr. Balfour would resign. The premier, however, set these doubts at rest by saying that he saw no reason for such action. Thanks to the prolonged excitement of the Irish cheers and hoots of Mr. Balfour, the government whips got the chance of summoning their absent supporters and when about ten minutes later John Redmond moved to report progress on the ground that the government had not a majority able to transact the business of the government, the government secured a narrow majority of twenty-five.

Government Saved.
If the division had occurred a few minutes earlier the government inevitably would have been defeated. It was so close that it was a matter of minutes before the government was saved. To avert this, old men who had not run for many a year came rushing into the house, painfully out of breath, while Sir Thomas Esmond had not even waited to put on a necktie.

By a curious coincidence the only other defeat suffered by the Unionist party since Lord Salisbury came into power, and which endangered the existence of the government, occurred twenty years ago on March 15, 1884, when the government secured a narrow majority of twenty-five.

Wrote Outwitted.
The members of the government and their supporters tonight profess that they regard today's division more in the light of a joke than anything else, although in priority, which on that occasion, was one of only four votes.

Sir Thomas Esmond, in summing up the evening's events, said that in the light of the present Irish vote of the Irish party to declare the government in minority, which on that occasion, was one of only four votes.

There is no suggestion of sharp practice, and even the members of the cabinet are privately that they were woefully outwitted by the "irrepressible Irish."

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